MASTRR® SALE—By order of the Court of Chamery of New Jersey, to settle the estate of Garret Vandoren, decreased, at Pablic Venduse, and peremptory, in Mesiment County # J. on three days: New 17, at Marborseph. 2 Phys. 25 acres, and other tracts: Now 19, 36 the HOM STYPAD, 25 acres, and other tracts: Now 19, 36 the HOM STYPAD, 36 acres, and other tracts: Now 19, 36 the HOM STYPAD, 36 acres, and other tracts: Now 19, 36 the HOM STYPAD, 36 acres, and other tracts: Now 19, 36 the 16 acres in the Village of Keyport, plots of \$60 UND, from 1 to 5 acres, in the Village of Keyport, and the property of the second county the of GROUND, from 1 to 5 acres, in the Village of Keypon maded by streets, afording an opportunity to secure ches age life sithin two bours of New York, and near churches are poles. The lefs will be sold at Higgins's Hotel, at 1 o'dio-mone, 18 Ten per cent to be secured or prid on that day in 18 acres of the left will be sold and circulars address EENNINGTON F RANDOLPH, Freehold, New Jetsey.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of WEST—SUPER ME COURT—COUNTY of WEST—CHESTER—FHILIP J. A. HARPER, against 18AAC V.
SUSTIN, Henry Johnshon, Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, bear against 18AAC V.
SUSTIN, Henry Johnshon, Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, John S.
Ferguson, Eusea, wife of Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, John S.
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Ferguson, Eusea, wife of Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, Joseph J.
Fernandon Delvecchio, Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, Joseph J.
Ferguson, S. Williams of the County of Westchester, at Waite
the said complaint in the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Place
the said complaint within the service of this
t. New York City, within twenty days after the service of this
tym mones on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if
you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforeast
you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforeast
down fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforeast
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The complaint in the above entitled action was duly field in

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly find the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at Whithe office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at Whither of the Clerk of August, 1837.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS.

JOHN BARRY Indits, assist ANNIKAL DE MGSGUERA, ANDREW LAWRENGE, JOSEPH A. LAWRENCE and RICHARD BUSH, Defendants—Summons for
Relief-Te the Defendants above named and to each of bloom:
You are hereby enumered and required to answer the complaint
in this action, which is filed in the Office of the Clork of the
Gounty of Queens in the Town of Jamaica, in the mid County,
and a copy whereof is herewith served upon yea, and to serve a
copy of your mawar to the said complaint on the authorithms, within
their affice, No. 2 W all street, in the City of New York, within
travity days after the service of this summons on you, such active
of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the sed
complaint within the time aforeseed, the plaintif in this action
will apply to the Court for the railed demanded in the said comclaint. Dated July 2 A. D. 1873. complaint will apply to the Court for the rame will apply to the Court for the rame will apply to the Court for the rame and the rame of the rame plaint. Dated July 24, A. D. 1877.

AMOTRO of Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.-CUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—

THOMAS CRUTTENDEN agt. THOMAS HINES, John Forgie, Isaac F. Borden, William H. De Groot and Anna De Greot, bis wife Ames Willets, Thomas M. Johnson, Charles Cammuli, Henry S. Johnson, Jesse Roiman, Albert De Grane and Benjamin Shackiston.—To the abovenamed Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the Gifty of Brooking, on the 2d day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 1904 the st. Brooking late Williamsburgh), within twenty days after the service of this summons on yeu, exclusive of the 5ay of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time surgessed, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint —Dated October 2, 1857.

GEO. L. FOX, Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK,

by the Grace of God Free and Independent—To all persons
interested in the estate of THOMAS P. ODAMES, late of
the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin,
or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby
rited and required personally to be and appear before our
Fouregate of the County of New-York, at his office, in the City
of New-York, on the Jist day of March next, at eleven o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final
settler ent of the account of proceedings of Charles A. May,
Public Administrator of the City of New-York, and as administrator of the City of New-York, and as administrator of the City of New-York, and as administrator of the goods, chattles and credits of said deceased. In
testimony whereof, we have caused the seed of office of said
Surregate to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Alexander W.

Bradford, esquire, Surrogate of our said County, at the
[L. s.]—City of New York, the 20th day of September, in the
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fiftyeven.

A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.

novlo law/wTu

New-Mork Daily Tribune

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE AFRICANIZATION OF AMERICA.

PROGRESS OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES. By George M. Weston. Washington, D. C. 12mo. pp. 301. This is the production of a man who has devoted much study and thought to the question of Slavery.

It is not a sentimental but a purely scientific work The object aimed at is to discover from the past history of Slavery the natural laws of its progress and development, thence to judge with the more certainty what is to be hoped or feared for the

The struggle for and against Slavery now going to in the leasted State, and which has been going on more or less decidedly ever since the Declar tion of Independence, Mr. Weston regards as sub stantially involving the question of the Africanization of America, or its appropriation to the white race. So long as the African slave trade was recognized so a lawful traffic, the immigration to th New World from the Old was principally African Prior to the sommencement of the present century, the number of negroes brought to America had probably exceeded the whole number of Europeans of all nations lities who had emigrated thither twentyfeld and even more. Down to within less than twenty years ago the African slave trade still brought in more people than did voluntary white immigration. Within the last twenty years the tide has turned, and a large sumual influx of whites takes place, while the importation of Africans has been greatly diminished. It is to this growing predominancy of the proportion of the white population that Mr. Weston looks for the extinction of Slavery. The Western States have furnished bitherto an abundant outlet for free labor, which has not been forced by compression to seek an outlet Southward. Free-labor immigration has moved Westward parallel to the line of the Slave States with little temptation, and, as yet scarcely any attempt, to pass the border. Hitherto slave and free labor have scarcely come into colhision and contest, except very recently in Kausas and partially so in Missouri. It is true that con siderable masses of free labor exist in certain por tions of other of the Slave States as well as in Missouri; but these form, as it were, communities by themselves, some counties being cultivated al most exclusively by white labor and others b slaves. As yet, even in the Slave States, the two systems stand apart, each with its separate terribry-Slavery predominates in some sections and free labor in others. Nevertheless, the time must come, with the constant increase of the white popu lation, both by natural growth and immigration from abroad, when an irresistible torrent of free labor will be precipitated on the Southern States. The destrines which our Southern brethren are so ready to urge as against Indians and Mexicans will provi equally applicable to themselves. An inferior civi lization must give room to that which is superior. It cannot be that eight hundred thousand black slaves should be allowed by their presence in Mary land, Virginia and Kentucky to exclude five time

The only other Slave State except Missouri is which any approach toward such a strugg'e has hitherto taken place is Maryland. The growth of the City of Baltimore has given a great expansion to the Free Labor element in the northern part of that State. Hitherto the weight of the slave-Kolding interest in southern Maryland has, politi cally and a cially at least, kept this element in check. These counties of which the population, slave and free, has remained stationary ever since the census of 1790, furnish a curious illustration of the speedy limit to which slave industry attains They are thoroughly Pro-Slavery, and they have controlled and determined the sentiment of the State. Yet Mr. Weston anticipates that the growth of the City of Washington will act upon these as the growth of Baltimore has upon northern Margland. Washington is getting to be a city of a bundred thousand inhabitants. The existerce of so large a city population calls for and will create a Free Labor interest within a wide circle around it. It is impossible

that number of intelligent white artisans and far-

mera anxious to emigrate thither. Rude labor

must and will retreat before skilled labor whenever

the two come into actual conflict.

that the environs of a great city should consist of plantations worked by slaves. The planter must give way to the farmer and gardener. This process is already observable, and must g) on at an accelerated ratio. Hitherto the social influences of the national capital have been overwhelmingly on the side of Slavery. It seems likely now to happen after the lapse of two generations that the Free States may receive some compensating benefits from the position of the national capital, and that having become the nucleus and center of a Free-Labor interest, it may not only exert an influeace upon the immediately surrounding districts. but may afford an advantageous position for operating against the system generally. For a long time the expression in the City of Washington of Anti Slavery sentiment, cutside, at least, of the halls of Congress, was completely gagged; but already the gag is taken off.

While in the two States of Missouri and Maryland, owing to the contact into which slave labor there comes or is coming with free labor introduced from without, there is some present hope of rescue, Mr. Weston sees, as yet, nothing encouraging in any other Slaves State. The ideas prevalent at the time of the Revolution and entertained by so many of the best men of that period, that Slavery would die out, bave proved wholly unfounded. On the contrary, it has steadily strengthened itself. It has seized all the most fertile lands, gradually weeding out all the free laborers of the vicinage, and driving them to lands sterile or remote from market, or unfit for the production of mercantile staples. The poor whites born and bred on the soil, in immediate contact with S'avery, grow constantly poorer, more spiritless and mere helpless. The planting system has no need of them, and it is the policy of the rich planters to buy out and to get rid of their poor white neighbors. Hence in all those parts of the country where slave labor is predominant the white population tends constantly to decrease. The planters will do nothing for Freedom-the poor whites cannot.

But not content with this process of Africanization continually extended more and more to the districts which they at present occupy, the slaveholders are desperately bent upon continually occupying new regions. A check having been put to the Africanization of America by means of the foreign slave trade, the domestic slave trade has stepped in to supply its place. Under this stimulus and the opening constantly made for the employment upon new lands of new slave labor, the slave population goes on increasing among us in nearly the same ratio as the free, so that the evil constantly acquires a new magnitude. It is, indeed, said by the advocates or apologists for Stavery-Extension that this spreading the slaves over additional territory does not increase their numbers; but this proposition Mr. Weston emphatically denies. Though population has a power of increasing with great rapidity within a certain limit-which in our Slave States is about forty to the square mile-when that limit is reached, the increase can only go on by providing an outlet for the additional numbers. The new ap plications of industry to which free labor under the pressure of necessity applies itself, are impossible with a slave population, and unless there were an external demand or opening for the surplus slaves, the ratio of increase would rapidly diminish. A flock of sheep in a given range cannot increase beyoud a certain number; neither-can the population of a given district, except by the introduction of new branches of industry. To restrict the limits of Slavery, tends directly to diminish the number of slaves-while to extend its limits is to give a new impulse to the process of Africanization.

So long as the area of Slavery is suffered to be enlarged, it is impossible to conjecture to what maximum the slave population may attain; but within the limits of the present Slave States, and confined to agricultural employments, its increase must very soon be checked. This first and most essential step, therefore, to put a stop to the Africanization of the United States, would seem to be to prevent Slavery from extending into new terri-

the emancipation of slaves, the danger so much dwelt upon by some, of having the country overrun by a free negro population.

On the contrary, judging from what we see and knew of the emancipated negroes, emancipation would tend most decidedly to put a stop to their increase, if not to diminish their numbers. Strange to say, it is upon this very ground that some of the advecates of Slavery undertake to defend it. The negro race, they say, if deprived of the oversight and compulsive direction of the white man, unable to take care of itself, would speedily become extinct. Virginians and South Carolinians seem to doubt even the human character of the negro, yet gravely argue that Slavery ought to be maintained to give the negroes a chance to incresse and multiply, [while they represent the'r dimunition and possible extinction by being remitted to the condition of freedom as a calamity to be averted, no matter at what sacrifice to the white race, by the continuance of Slavery. Mr. Weston is also a hilanthropist; but he is not able to go quite such engths. Between the Africanization of America on the one hand, and its occupation by white men on the other; between the barbarism which Slavery of necessity perpetuates, and the civilization which Freedom carries in its train, he is inclined to prefer the latter, even if the contact and the competition of an inferior with a superior race should result in the gradual disappearance of the former.

As to the political bearings of the question, Mr Westen contends that the letting the slaveholders have their own way as to the extension of Slavery. instead of perpetuating the Union-which is made the excuse for their yielding-does, in fact, but weaken it. Those who take the lead in all these Slavery Extension projects, scarcely affect to deny that their ultimate and cherished purpose is the overthrow of the existing Government, and the fermation of a new Southern confederacy. Such was the stimulus to the acquisition of Texas, and such is the stimulus to the acquisition of Cuba, and new slices from Mexico, and a lodgment in Central

We have touched, and that but slightly, on a few of the topics treated by Mr. Weston. His book is full of facts carefully collected, and of pregnant suggestions upon them. It may hardly suit the temper of these who look for emancipation as a speedy thing, but it scarcely leaves a doubt as to

METHODIST CHURCH AND SLAVERY.—The Holeton Conference of the M. E. Church South, at its recent Conference in Marion, Va., rescinded that clause in the Discip ine which probibits the "buying and selling "of men, women and children, for the purpose of envilaying them." The Knoxville Whig says there were over one hundred traveling preachers in the Conference, and only four voted against it. The proposition is to be submitted to the twenty three Annual Conferences. South, before the meeting of the General Conference in May next, which convenes in Nachville.

MR. COUNSELOR BRADY ON MORAL RESTRAINT FOR WOMEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: You have, without designing it, done me in estice in your remarks on Friday last, about one of my suggestions in the Woodman case. My professional efforts have frequently been criticised and some times censured in your columns, as in those of other public journals And, yet, this is the first time I ever addressed a line to as y editor in reference to such com ments. I have always been entirely willing that what I said or did in Courts of Justice should be examined with the greatest freedom. And I would not now depart from my usual course as to such natters but for the fact that you have alluded to me in connection with certain supposed heresies about "Woman's Right." and the authority of man, which I rever adopted. Though I make no professions of notable gallactry, and cannot be st of that chivalric devotion to the fair eex for which all editors are so justly distingui-hed I would not like to see fulfilled the alarming prophecy of my brother Busteed, who declared in Court the other day, that when the women heard my notions about "moral restraint" they would exclude me both from matrimory and omnibuses. I shudder at such a doom, for I am not a boy in years, the cold weather is comirg, and I hate railroad cars.

I did not say, I never thought, and I entirely deny that a busband is-to use your language-" at liberty to lock up his wife whenever he may think necessary or find it for his interest or according to his inclina "tien to do so." I did not mean by "moral restrain:" what you call "incorceration in a private Lunstic Asylum." I fully subscribe to the doctrines of your article. They conform to the law, and to the decision of Judge Roosevelt, who avowed that if it appeared that Mrs. Woodman was same and under restraint, he would set her at liber'y whatever might be the consequerces. You say that "The husband may undoubtedly have his habeas corpus to resover the possession of his wife's person when it is illegally de-"tained from him" Permit me to refer you to a case in the first volume of Duer's Superior Court Reports at page 709, where you will find an opinion from that minent Judge and Reporter, in which the whole law of habeas corpus as affecting the relation of husband and wife is elaborately and elegantly stated. You will there find also that even during the brilliant career of Lord Manefield the Court of King's Bench on habeas corpus made orders compelling "a reluctant wife to return to the house and submit to the authority of her 'husbard." But, as Judge Duer remarks, that "aseuredly is not at this day the law of England." It is certainly true that by the strict rules of law a wife who is urjustly deprived of her liberty by her husband may be set at large on habeas corpus, even although ste avow her intention to seek at once the society of a

But I suggested to Judge Roosevelt, and I now submit to you, that it is a very interesting, and, in jurisprudence, an undetermiced question whether moral restraint, amounting to interruption of absolute freedom of will, or of en'ire personal liberty, may not in some cases be applied without such restraint furnishing a

cause for judicial interference.

If a wife were dangerously ill, her brain irritated by disease, her nervous system sgitated, and although she were perfectly same it should be indispersable for her physical and mental health for her to remain at home, I suppose society would consider it the duty of her husband to guard her from even exposure to danger, or to death. If she should, while in the state I bave described, influenced by whim or esprice, persist in going at road and wandering through the storm to a distant point, would gentle restraint imposed upon her warrant a Judge in opening the doors and letting her depart? If a brother fourd his sister-a person of very feeble intellect, though not in law non compos mentis—under the farcinating control of a notorious libertine, and resolved to abandon herself to his profigate embraces, would a restraint upon her perverter will, exercised by the brother to withhold the eister from infamy and ruin, be such as the law would re-

Now I do not assert that the wi'e or sister might not, in such a case as I have supposed, be judicially declared free to do as she pleased. But, called to act in such a case as counsel for the husband or brother, I would certainly use my utmost capacity to prevent such as adjudication. And when I was employed to aid in returning to the home of her parents a woman whose misfortunes seemed to deserve commiseration, it never occurred to me that any honorable use of fair argument to secure such a result could subject me to an imputation of severity toward woman. There was a difficulty in our case of no small embarrassment Mrs. Woodman was not under the roof of her husband. It might therefore well be adjudged that this circumstarce would have prevented the app case of the principle for which I proposed to coatead even if that principle were right in itself. But counsel do not decide cases. They do not always know what the law is. Worse than that, they cannot tell what Judges may declare it to be. We find the Judges abrogating or modifying old rules, and in-troducing new rules, all the time. We cannot foresee what view of a case may ultimately be adopted, and the best and wisset course we can adep; in view of this uncertainty, is to omit no argument at all reasonable which, being honorably employed, may fairly secure the favorable result of our cause. I do not subscribe to the memorable and often repeated ob servation of Lord Brougham, as to the aivocate's privilege or drty, but I claim the right in any legal controversy to present for my client every suggestion which may be decently and intelligently advanced in

You perceive, therefore, that my views of the law in its ordinary application entirely agree with yours, and that I have only designed suggesting, in connection with the general rules you have stated, exceptional cases which have not yet judicially received either sauction or disfavor. I ask, therefore, to be est right with the women readers of THE TRIBUNE who may feel an interest in what I publicly say or do, if any such there be. I do not like to be regarded as a crusty and cruel bachelor, ready to imitate the grim tyrants who, as the stories of childhood informed us, sometimes went so far as to devour fair ladies, and at other times immersed them in dungeous or kept them from the blessed daylight by the appliauce of bolts, bars and shankles. Like yourself, I would prefer that women should erjoy the "largest liberty" consistent with the preservation of the public morals, and never know any pressure or restraint more objectionable than that which pare fondness employs in exfolding an object of honorable love in the emin exfolding an order of brace of a kind and lawful protector

JAMES T. BRADY.

GOV. JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, the retiring Governor of Georgia, sent his parting message to the Legislature of that State on the 5th inst. It puts a good face on the State finances, praises the management of her railroads, and deplores the wretchedness of ber provisions for General Education. Here is what he propounds respecting banks and currency:

what he propounds respecting banks and currency:

"In the midst of prosperity and remunerating prices for the products of agriculture, our banks have generally suspended specie payments, resulting in panic, broken confidence and general stagnation in commerce. As the ression of the General Assembly was so near at hand, and the suspension seemed to be necessary, as a measure of self-defense against the heavy drafts upon their coin, to supply the demand for specie at the North, I thought it prudent to withhold any action against them, as required by law, until the Legislature, in its wisdom, should have an epportunity of deliberating upon the matter, and directing what course eight to be pursued toward them. I therefore submit this whole subject to your cor sideration; and, to each be you to act advisedly. I herewith transmit to you copies of the late returns of the various banks of Georgia, exhibiting their condition, made in pursuance of Executive proclamation. It is gratifying that if e e statements afford evidence of

payments I As a general rule, it is safest to meddle as aftic as possible with the currency of the country. The laws of trade regulate it best. Hence, in very of the crisis that is upon us, complicated, as it is, with the interests of agriculture and the price of its productions of the crisis that is upon us, complicated, as it is, with the interests of agriculture and the price of its productions. the interests of agriculture and the price of its productions it would seem to be wise to tolerate the suspension, in reference to all those institutions which upon examination, shall prove to be sound and solvent. It is not cally legitimate, but the duty of the Legi-lature, to investigate thoroughly the condition of the Bunks; to institute a diligent inquiry into their mode of transacting business, and, by the use of all the powers—even to sending for persons and papers—which may be necessary, to ascertain whether they have confined their operations strictly withis their appropriate spheres, or whether they have embarked in speculations, by placing their funds in New-York, to shave Southern paper at a beavy discount, or in any other manner paper at a beavy discount, or in any other manner departed from the objects contemplated by their charters. It is due to the country that a full exposi-tion be made; it is the only manner in which the pub-lic can be protected. If such abuses shall be debecomed, let the Legislature, in granticg them tolerance is their present predicament, put them upon terms which will prevent their recurrence for the future."

-That seems to us to be drawing it quite mild. for the efficial head of a Bank hazing, specie-loving par y. But when he comes to "Federal Relations," the Governor roars you by no means so gently. Hear him!

"Touching our Federal relations, the Executive is in possession of no it formation that does not meet the in possession of no it formation that does not meet the eye of every close observer of passing events. We have no indication of any abatement of Abolition hos oility to the institution of Southern Slavery. The signs of the times forebode the same excitement for the future which I as disturbed the harmony of the Union for the last twenty five years. Reckoning Delaware, which we may safely do, as virtually a non-slaveholding State, the equilibrium between the North and the South in the Senate of the United States is already permanently destroyed. This inequality will be rapidly increased by the accession of the many new States to be formed, in quick, succession, from the public domair. What, then, is the future security of the South I It is scare by to be hoped for in the Constitutional guaranties which the South has a right to claim; for the Free Soil sentiment, already in the ascendency and totally regardless of Constitutional obligations. for the Free Soil sentiment, already in the ascendency and totally regardless of Constitutional obligations, will be still more potent and maddened into more intolerable intolerable potent and maddened into more intolerable intolerable potent as possible to the consciousness of power. It is, therefore, a painful truth that, in the present aspect of affairs, our surest ground of security is to be found in a political organization, who, for the sake of the Union, will respect our rights. Such an organization now exists. It is composed of the South and a large portion of the North, who, while a ministry of them diller from us on the abetinet pussion of Slavery, yet coopersts with us in maintaing our rights. So long as it can preserve its ascendency, we may expect recurity. But how fields and unstable is such a reliance. How homiliating to feel that the Construction, in its purity, has cessed to ard unstable is such a reliance. How humiliating to feel that the Construction, in its purity, has cessed to be the bulwark of our safety. It is hoping almost against hope to expect such an organization to stand against the growing strength of Abolition fanaticism. Our friendain the non-slaveholding States are annually becoming weaker; and in view of the large number of non-slaveholding States which must be carved out of the Territories, they must inevitably fall at last, and leave the South, in a minority, to fight her own battles. Who can say how soon these events may not be oracini. leave the South, in a minority, to fight her own battles. Who can say how soon these events may not be precipitated upon us? Fanaticism, like the tides of the ocean, never rests; but, unlike the tides of the ocean, it never ebbs. It will roll on to triumph, unless it be baffled by a united South, resolved to preserve her rights, or dis in the struggle. Let such unanimity be encouraged and promoted. As for Georgis, she has taken her position. We will plead the Constitution as long as there is hope; we will cooperate with our Northern friends as long as, by such organization, we can preserve our rights; we will clirg to the Union as long as it shall shell er us from aggression. But if all these fail, and we be compelled to choose between dishonor and the alternative of the "Georgia Piatform," we will face the storm with the unflinching firmness of the martyr's courage."

FROM BOSTON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Boston, November 4, 1857.

Yesterday was election day. The weather was fine, the prospect encouraging for all parties, accordingly, customed black groups were seen at the doors of ward rooms, and at the corners of streets. Broad fiage waved perpendicularly downward. The citizens stepped up, we should think, to a man, from the grave elderlies, who remember other times and other mee, te the sauciest cockerel of the rising generation, who, having for the first time given his vote, the outward at d visible sign of his inward grace of manhood, erows hittle, flaps his wings, and wonders how soon he shall be entrapped into love and matrimony. Strange to say, there is no disorder. No heads are broken, though two hearts must suffer considerable damage from the results of the day. The military are not out, or (if they are) it is only to take the air and refresh themselves with an occasional solo on the trombone. There is no equabbling, except to raise the loudest cheer and get the latest " returns." Man, having voted, goes forth to his business until dinner, or betakes himself to the family arm chair and newspaper. There's a state of things for you; but reme nber, this is not New-York, and still less Baltimore. This is sober, t

always behave! Later in the day, however, heads of families become nervous, anxious, fidgetty. The arm chair is first quarrelled with, then abandoned. The children-'surely, my dear, they are more troublecome than usual to-day." The mild mother thinks not. Be that as it may, they are ordered off. Woman is insulted in the person of her baby, who is pronounced a puisance-she acquiesces, now stealing off to the nursery to show her practical distaste for its harm ess company. The father, sooner or later, according to the amount of roast-beef, regains his feet, puts on his hat and coat, and rallies out to see how matters are geing on. It is almost as good, you see, as a horse-race. Gardner has unquestionably the best start. There was such a shaking of white handkerchiefs from the windows of The Traveler and Courier's effices, that a braver beast then Henry would have run. We are not taken in, however, by this, knowing that Banks is the winnirg horse. Of Beach we need not speak; nobody bet upon him-he had no chance, Banks gain steadily; Gardner, nevertheless, keeping the lead. It went last another round; nor, indeed, does it—he s too showy, and runs too wide of the mark. Tae people's favorite passes him on the inner side. Jockey ship is of no avail- whipping won't do; there is im mense shouting and cheering on both sides. Gardner's badly distressed now-his wind is giving out the white hardkerchiefs do their utmost, among them the embroidered and perfumed cambric o One of the Barciags, but even this cannot save him. Banks keeps ahead, and passes but we must not au-

ticipate the catastrophe of our letter. Your devoted correspondent forsook these scanes of excitement for the philosophic calm of the lecturaroom, where the Rev. H W. Bellows was holding forth to a large and select audience, consisting of the salt of the earth, with a smart sprinkling of its pepper faith as a mustard-seed being also recognizable by chemical tests. A severe style of bonnet prevailed, showing that the superior woman was abroad, and her husband at home, seeing to the domestic depart ment. Of course, the necessary male attendants were there: yet on the whole, the eyes had it. (Let our fair friends take this compliment to themselves, and make the most of it.) Dr. Bellows is brilliant, argumenta tive, elegant in style, and distinct in utterance; but his subject this time is the limitation of but his support his time to the property and charity, and we cannot help thinking, con rispetto, that he makes these bounds a little parrower than need be. It is relatively true that there are such limits, and that the rights and exigencies of private life are not to be broken in upon by the aggressions of a destructive and self asserting philanthropism. But it is a precious fact, neverthelers, that we do agonize for the sufferings of people whom we never saw, and that the wants and privations of strangers often pursue us amid the comforts of home, forcing us to seek out the distressed and minister to them. The universal human heart is an abstraction, but not a dead one. It cannot be wounded any where, and we bleed not-its peace, its health are our right and our petition. God has left the poor man litle but his claim on his brother's hear', and the sensibilities which guard that claim have too easted an

office to be underheld or disregarded. " My trust is in

the Grd of Heaven, and in the eye of him who "passes me," rays Wordsworth's thind man; and God ferbid that that rel'anceshould ever prove insufficient

The Lecture was intercering, and, on the whole. bemare It was a little disturbed by shouts and hurrabe from the street, a:d a' the conclusion your friend exerged from an unrefreshing swim in a rea of crino line and walked in the direction of headquarters to

tee what was to pay.

Tiere was another sea-a black sea of coats and bate, swaying and surging, rolling this way and that. There was a storm, too, of cheere, groate, hisses, and other elemen's It was nearly nice of the clock -the returns were coming in-the bulletins were coming out At every reported ga n of Gardeer's, the Gardner men shouted and the Barks men grouned. At every advance of Barks, the reverse took place. The offices of the contending journa's were thronged. The devisive statement was now to be issued; the news-boys could not get out for the crowd-one is passed over the heads of people, kicking, struggling, and wildly dash ing at the gas lights with desperate feet; at last he is ab e to cry-poor boy! heaven knows we would have cried on less provocation. He cries, "Last returns-9 o'clock-Banks 10,600 ahead." We seize the sheet -tear it open-read it by the light of a sky rocket discharged by the Banks party at the Gardner flag. It was true-Banks had won bravely-the street rang with huzzas-the thy rockets were everywhere Fearing the tramp of frightered horses, and the damp of evening air, your venerable correspondent betook himself first to a coat, then to a comforter, then to a cushiozed carriage, which brought him and the good news home toge her. He slept upon Banks's victoryhe dreamed of Banks-and when he awoke he knew it was all right, for the children came bursting into the room, cryir g out, "Banks is elec ed-23,000 majority!" and the baby echoed "Backth," and was kissed for

Then, at breakfast, came the triumphant Daily (the dear old Daily is always right row), to make assurance doubly sure. The cannon on the Common bocmed out a handred shots, heavy in the ears of Garener, but fluttering light as angel's wings about the senses of the newly elected. "I am Governor," says the one, and straightway is two feet taller in his own apprehenson, and that of other men. "I was Governor," says the other, and undergoes a proportionate shrinkage. And this is the moment for your corresperdent to step in between the two, with the moral of the occasion in his hand, which proves to be as follows:

"All Governors will have finally to go out. The fact of their coming in conclusively and philosophically proves this. You, my dear Banks, will be forced one day to take the backward step, and retreat from the Ct air in which you are now preparing to coat yourself so handsomely, and, we hope, with such good intentions. But Governors may go out with a difference They may leave their high office enriched by their dig nity ennobled by their generous service—the that ke and regrets of the Commonwealth pursuing them in their retirement, and calling them to other honors and labors, or they may be hustled from the place which their inca pacity has degraded, commended with heartiness to the modesty of private life, and left there, never to come up again in the cycle, capricious though it be, of political factions."

Take heed to these words, my dear Banks, and re member that your own election on this point is of far greater importance than that which took place yesterday, and which I have recorded for the benefit of our mutual friend, THE TRIBUNE, whose slave I am, now and ever, proud to be.

THE TURF.

Although we have never been so deeply exercise

MORALS OF THE RACING TURF-THE AMER-ICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.

as some of our cotemporaries concerning the good or Il forture of the American race-horses in England; although we have never been able to work ourselves to that state of mind which could look upon the victory or defeat of three thorough breds at Goodwood, Doncaster or Newmarket as a national affair, involving a riumph or a disgrace to the Common wealth, we have by no means failed to regard it as a matter of interest, as involving questions of real importance to the country relative to the breeding, feeding, conditioning and managing the horse in its finest form and most perfect bape, for the performance of severe and rapid work. We have, therefore, constantly endeavored to keep our readers au fait to all that has occurred in relation to these animals, and to inform them, advisedly, of the real nature of the misadventures and successes which they have undergone or achieved. There is, however, ore point on which we should be loth to be in the rear of any of our cotemporaries, in which we suspicion that our success, if we must so call the success of the American bred racing mare of English parentage, has been gained by sharpness, and what our unfriends are wont to designate as Yankee tricks; and that, being aware of inability to contend on an even footing with the best English horses, the owners or managers of the Americans have resorted to a long string of systematic deceptions, in order to procure the concession of urjust advantages. We are far, indeed, from charging that this has been the case; or from desiring to ra-t any slur of suspic'on on the honor or honesty of Mr. Ten Broeck and his partners in the bold enterprise of testing the qualities of American borses against English horses, on their own soil. We did not, on the first news of their defeat, express any opinion that the gentlemen owning those corses, which ran, though unfortunately, quite as well a there was any real reason for expecting that they would run, at Goodwood, had sold the honor of their country-for we neither believed that they had done to, nor did we consider that the United States of America would fail to the class of a s xth rate power even though an English or French horse might prove faster than the fastest and quickest of American courers. We did not predict that, when there should be heavy odds to be won, the American horses would incontinently win them; nor have we, since the winning of the Cesarewitch by Prioress, taken credit to our elves for the accomplishment of our prediction. There are, however, some facts concerning the losing

and winning of some of the latter races in which the Americans ran that are not easily understood; and what is remarkable is this, that while no English urnal has expressed any doubt as to the fairness of the proceedings, or thrown the slightest shadow of suspicion on the integrity and fair play of Mr. Ten Brocch-indeed the whole conduct of the English racing community toward that gentleman negatives the poss bility of such a suspicion having arisen—more than one American journal—and one, in particular, which has been remarkable from the beginning for the very high estimate which it set on the powers of speed and endurance possessed by the American horses have published surniver, though not certainly what can be fairly called charges, on the conduct of Mr. Ten Brocck and his partners on the turf which, if establiebed as true, would place those gentlemen in a most unenviable, not to say disgraceful light before the public. We stated a few days since for the infor na-tion of our readers what is a handicap race in its true sigification, and what are the circumstances under which Priorees wen the Cesarewitch, which is a race of the description, and we must briefly recapitulate is order to make the surmises and suspicions to which we have alluded comprehensible A handiesp race, then, is one for which any rumber of horses of all ages, qualities, conditions and degrees of excellence, mediocrity or pesitive badness, are entered to compete for a purse made up of the amount of their own entries, with a further sum added, whether by an individual, a clab or a corporation. Next, in order to give every horse a chance of winning, a person is appointed as handi capper, whose duty it is to apportion the weights of every horse in the race according to his judgment, fort ded up on the previous performances of the horses, of their ability to compete for the prize, so that each appointed the latter day.

shall be reduced to a dead level of equality as to the chances of winning.

The system is founded on the knowledge, established

by lorg experiment, that the best horse which ever ran can be reduced to equality, or even to inferiority, n a race with the worst horse, by loading down the former with extra weight. The truta and certainty of this system is shown by the fact that, in the late Cesarewitch, Queen Bees, as wretched an animal as ever ren under the same of a racer, carrying 66 pounds on her back, beat Fisherman, Poodle, Warlock, Saunterer and other horses, the very best of the very first order, completely out of sight-they carrying respec-tively 129 lbs., 120 lbs., 117 lbs. and 114 lbs; the last horse bing only a three year-old, which is a disadvantage, when running against older horses, held to be equal to 10 lbs. ex ra With Queen Bess, a threeyear-old, in the first race, Prioress, a four-year-o'd. carrying 93 lbs , and El Hakim, a three year-old, carying the same weight, 93 lbs , ran a dead beat-shick act shows that, for a single heat, the 27 ba ex're weight imposed on Prioress and El Hakim reduced them, both being good arimals, to absolute equality with Queen Bers, an exceeding'y bad one. In the sec trial Prioress won by a length and a half only, and El Hak m beat Queen Bess only by a head, showing conclusively that, even in a race of heats, the tweatyseven pounds given by El Hakim to Queen Bees reduced those two to a perfect and actual equality; for, as one horse must win at last, nothing can be nearer to a perfect equality than when two horses run first & dead heat, and then within a few inches, in a race of two miles and a quarter. Proress winning that second race over the two, being a year older than her com-petitors, only by a length and a half, under the whip, shows how perfectly accurate was the judgment which handicapped these three horses, since she only won by about what her extra year would give her in ability to carry extra weight, so that bad she, too, been at areeyear-old, we might have seen something nearly ap-proaching to a coad heat, a second time, between these borses. The other comparative weighting of the race only shows that, as twenty-seven pounds was precisely the difference of weight which would reduce El Hakim and Queen Bees, and very nearly the difference of weight which would reduce Prioress, El Hakim and Queen Bess to a perfect equality, so thirtysix pounds was much more than the weight which would reduce Fisher man to the level of equality with Priorees and El Hakim; and sixty three pounds much more than the differerce which would reduce the same horse to absolute equality with Queen Bess.

Now these differences are founded on the handicapper's knowledge of the previous winnings or losings of very borse -so that, every time a horse wiss, extra weight is imposed upon him; and every time he loses, part of that he carried is taken off, still further to re lieve bim. It is, therefore, naturally to every man's advantage that his horse should be considered as bad as possible, in order to be weighted as lightly as possible, and so to run under advantages over his competitors, euch as must secure him the victory. Now this can be effected, easily, by entering a heree for a number of inferior races, where the entrance fee is a more trifle, against very moderate or inferior horses, and causing him to lose every race, by giving his jockey instructions to pull him, as it is technically termed, or, in other words, to hold him back, or otherwise misrid him, so as to bring him to the end a bad second or third, or lover of any kind, to bad horses. By doing thus, the horse becomes discredited; the haudie acjudges to him the lightest or most favorable weight, in some great and valuable sweepstake handlesp, so that the owner knows, from his private trials, that he is sure of winning; and, more wer, the odds, in the bettirg are so high against his winning, that at a very small risk, the owner of the animal, in the event his success, realizes an immense fortune.

Now, something like these circumstances have curred in the case of Priores, and it has been boldly irsinused by one journal, and darkly suggested by another, that those circumstances did take place, or may have taken place, by the connivance of Mr. Ten

horse to lose, time after time, in order to gais an unjust advantage, is swindling and a rescality of the bare-t and bare-t hind. It is not only obtaining odds by means of false pretences, from the persons against bom the fraudulent owner himself runs his horse and stakes his money in the race which he wins ; but it is pa'pably robbing every one of the public, whom he has virtually induced to venture their money on the chance of his borse winning, in all the races, which he has intentionally lost ; since his starting the horse for a prize is a public declaration, in effect, that he considers him to have a charge of winning, and that he will win if he can.

run ill, and been hadly beaten by good and moderate borses, at favorable weights-never, however, quite so favorable as those under which she ran at the Cosarewitch. But she was never bea'en by any horses infe-rior or merely equal to those, El Hakim and Queen Bees, which the barely b at for the Cosarswitch. Consequently, the was handicapped so favorably for that race that she won it; and the odds were so heavy egainst ber winning it that, if he bet heavily, which may or may not have been the case, Mr. Ten Brosch must have won heavily. Again, Mr. Ten Broeck had a sirgle match for a small sum (\$500) between his three year-old colt Babyion and the three-year-old colt Saunterer, which was to have been run the the day bef. re the Cesarewitch, and in which Sausterer was to have given Babylon 23 pounds. The evening before the race, Mr. Ten Broeck withdrew his horse Pryor from all his engagements and paid forfeit to Saunterer. But the next day, Priorers, a four-year-old, beat Saunterer out of eight, he giving her 21 pounds and his year, equal to 10 pounds more, or 31 pounds in all. Whereupon, the American journals, even Mr. Ten Brocck's friencs, insiruate, or suggest without denying it, that Babylon could clearly have beaten Saunterer; and that Mr. Ten Broeck paid forfeit on him only to depreciate yet further the character of bie table, which, they say, he had intentionally lowered by constantly losing when he could have won. We are happy to say that we have looked fally into this matter, and are satisfied from a thorough examination of the races and the weights, that there is no shadow of ground for the suspicion—as indeed might have been assumed from the position which is accorded to Mr. Ten Brocck by the first and most bonorable mem on the English turf. It by no means follows that, because Prioress, with 31 pounds advantage, could beat Saunterer out of sight, Babylou could also do so with 23 pounds. Still less does it fol ow that, because the mars wen the Cesarewiceb, at the immerse advantages which she received, she was in any respect equal to winning all or ary one of the races which she lost; or that she is, by any means, the extraordinarily superior animal she is tow claimed to be We are happy to say that there is no doubt that she has been run homestly and fairly, to the extent of her abilities, and that she has both lost and won on her merits.

Pryor, as well as Lecompte, is, we regret to see by the last arrival, dead; which shows that there is, and has been, something radically wrong in Mr. Ten Brock's stables and stable management; which leads to the belief that Babylon may have paid forfeit because he was amise, as it does to the certainty that Pryor was scratched from his engagements because he was dying, not because Mr. Ten Broeck wished to disere dit his own horses, and throw dust in the eyes of the English. If the American horses have lost any caste by their defeats and misadventures, we are happy to record our full opinion that their owners which, if they had done, by any indiscretion, on the Ergish turf, it would, indeed, have been justly regarded and deplored as a national disgrace and

Thanksgiving in Ohio and Kentucky, Nov. 6, and in Vermont, the 3d of December. No other State has